



# Adding a file to a repository using the command line

MAC | WINDOWS | LINUX

You can upload an existing file to a GitHub repository using the command line.

**Tip:** You can also add an existing file to a repository from the GitHub website.

This procedure assumes you've already:

[Created a repository on GitHub](#), or have an existing repository owned by someone else you'd like to contribute to

[Cloned the repository locally on your computer](#)

## Article versions

[GitHub.com](#)

[GitHub Enterprise 2.15](#)

[GitHub Enterprise 2.14](#)

[GitHub Enterprise 2.13](#)

[GitHub Enterprise 2.12](#)

**Warning:** Never `git add`, `commit`, or `push` sensitive information to a remote repository. Sensitive information can include, but is not limited to:

- Passwords
- SSH keys
- AWS access keys
- API keys
- Credit card numbers
- PIN numbers

For more information, see ["Removing sensitive data from a repository."](#)

- 1 On your computer, move the file you'd like to upload to GitHub into the local directory that was created when you cloned the repository.
- 2 Open Git Bash.
- 3 Change the current working directory to your local repository.
- 4 Stage the file for commit to your local repository.

```
$ git add .  
# Adds the file to your local repository and stages it for commit. To unstage  
a file, use 'git reset HEAD YOUR-FILE'.
```

- 5 Commit the file that you've staged in your local repository.

```
$ git commit -m "Add existing file"  
# Commits the tracked changes and prepares them to be pushed to a remote  
repository. To remove this commit and modify the file, use 'git reset --soft  
HEAD~1' and commit and add the file again.
```

- 6 Push the changes in your local repository to GitHub.

```
$ git push origin your-branch  
# Pushes the changes in your local repository up to the remote repository you
```

```
specified as the origin
```

## Further reading

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"Creating new files"

"Adding an existing project to GitHub using the command line"

 [Contact a human](#)

